ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.

News from California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Society Islands, Australia, Lower California, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, and New Granada.

ANOTHER CLIPPER SHIP WRECKED.

Quick Passage of the Flying Cloud.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION IN OREGON.

Conviction of the Mexican Consul.

ARREST OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Wreck of the Bark Walter Claxton, and Loss of

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS.

&c., &c., &c. The steamship North Star, Captain Warnock, arrived

yesterday afternoon from Aspinwall, whence she sailed at one o'clock P. M., on the 17th instant. She brings San Francisco papers to the 1st inst., brought down on the Pacific side by the steamship Uncle Sam, of the indepen-

signed as tollows:—America n Exchange bank, \$470,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co.. \$140,000; J. Gifford, \$50,000; and \$80,000 in the hands of passengers.

We are indebted to Purser Oxley of the North Star, and

to the expresses of Mossrs. Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Berford & Co., for files of California papers. The rainy season has not yet commenced on the Isth-mus, and reads are in good order.

The Panama railroad is completed as far as the Summit, ten miles beyond Obispo, and will be ready for pas-

sengers by the next steamer.

The health of the Isthmus is remarkably good, there eing no sickness of any kind prevailing either at Aspin-

San Francisco on the lat inst, wish more than two thousand passengers, and the usual complement of trea-sure and express freight. The Times and Transcript

says:—So great a number of persons departing at one time is extraordinary, and may be mainly attributed to the low fares and excellent accommodations afforded. Perhaps about an even proportion of the homeward wee Schle fortune, and as many more with an uncertain prospect of an absolute disappointment after a longer or shorter struggle in the land of promise.

The following is the shipment of treasure by the above

seemers, for which we are indepted to the San	LIBIGISCO
Evening News:-	
BY THE CORTES, VIA NICARAGUA :-	
Page, Bacon & Co	\$392,000
Drexell, Sether & Church	220,000
Drexell, Sather & Church	159,00)
Burgoyne & Co	155,00)
Tallant & Wilde	60,00)
Wells, Fargo & Co	114,00)
C. K. Garrison	82,000
D. O. Mills & Co	20,000
J. Seligman & Co	20,00)
Ulmer, Fregenbaum & Co	13,00)
W. K. Cummings & Co	7,00)
H. Howard	4,000
Total	1.237.500
By the Panama, via Panama:-	COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF
	201 17000
Page, Bacon & Co\$298,00	0

ms & Co. 153,600
Davidson. 153,600
Ils, Fargo & Co. 109,877
el Goy. 11,740
11,012
6 6 8 9 6 8 9

\$2,519,681 fortnight. A law had passed to elect a State printer, which was a victory of Tammany. There continued to be rumors about a Senatorial election during this session.

The news from the mines presents little of striking im

portance, though the season is extremely favorable and the gold produce correspondingly large.

A small steamer had made an exploring tour from Red Bluffs to Clear Creek, on the Sacramento river,

a distance of fifty miles higher than any steamer had ever gone.

Four vessels had arrived at San Francisco from Hon.

Kong, with two thousand Chinese passengers.

By the steamship Cortes, which arrived at San Fran cisco, a lady, Mrs. Wright, was passenger, whose hus-

band, James Wright, was killed by the explosion of the Secretary. Mrs. Wright brought two daughters with

Secretary. Mrs. Wright brought two daughters with her, who thus suddenly find themselves fatherless.

The first number of a weekly lithographic Chinese news aper, called the Golden Hills News, made its appearance in San Francisco or the 18th of April. It is about sixteen by twenty-four inches in size.

An artist by the name of Benjamin F. West committed soleide in Fremont township, in Santa Clara county, on the 6th of April.

the 6th of April.

MELASCHELY FATE OF A FAMILY.—The body of David Page, who was killed by the explosion of the Gazelle, was brought down from Oregon on the Peytona, and was borried in Yerbs Buena Cemetery, between the graves of his wife and daughter, both of whom were killed by the explosion of the Jenny Lind, on the 11th of April, 1853. The explosion of the Gazelle took place on the 8th, being one year within three days from that of the Jenny Lind.

Mr. Page was well known and highly esteemed.

GOID DUET FROM SONORA—During the week ending

Gold Dust from Sonora.—During the week ending April 38th, Page, Bacon & Co. purchased in the town of Sonora 2.615 ounces of gold dust, valued at \$45,762.50. Within the same time the amount of gold dust trained by Wells, Fargo & Co., from Sonora to San Francisco, was 6.670% ounces, valued at \$16,731.46. Of the above amount 1,334 ounces, valued at \$23,500, was from the banking house of James Mills & Co., in Co. Jumbia.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—The ship Lady Pierce, with her owner, Mr. Silas E. Burrows, clears to-day for Japan, in hopes of Ending a free permit for her to trade by the time she reaches Jeddo. Mr. Burrows has kindly volunteered to take any letters or parcels intended for those on board Com. Perry's fleet.—San Francisco Herald, May 1st.

The Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE MEXICAN CONSUL—
ARREST OF THE PRENCH CONSUL—THE CONSULAR PLAG STRUCK.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Jadge Hofman—April 28.

Mr. Botis, counsel for the defence, made a lengthy argument. He began with the proposition that the jury are the judges of the law as well as the fact.
The District Attorney said that for this case he would admit the doctrine, and the Judge consented to the agreement that the jury hould judge the law.

Mr. Botts then argued against the constitutionality of he law, and closed by endeavoring to show that the demant did not sciolate the law.

Mr. Inge, District Attorney, replied, and closed the summer. In the course of hiszemarks he noticed the sarges in the newspapers that the federal officers in this winked at the departure of the Walker expedition, said that those charges were dictated only by malignand malicious disposition.

udge Hofman made a lengthy address to the jury, sing, in substance—

ENTLERNO THE JURY:—It has been conceded by the altreys that you are to judge of the law, but I may

express my opinion to you on the constitutionality of the law. The section of the law under which this action was commenced is constitutional to my opinion, and it is highly important that it should be enforced. The inquiry is, then, did the offendant culiet these men? Whatever your sympathy may be for unfortunate Mexico, or for the age and position of the defendant, you must not permit it to turn you from being governed by the evidence. If you believe that the defendant made the culistment, or directed it to be made, as testified, you must find him guilty. If the court were convinced that an important witness for the defende was prevented from attending, it might charge the jury that it would be unsafe to reher a verifie of guilty. As it is you may give the defendant the benefit of any doubt founced on the refusal of the Prench Consul to testify at the request of the defendant.

The jury, after being out affect minutes, brought in the following verdict by their foreman, ex-dovernor John McDeusal.

We find the prisoner guilty; at the same time I am instructed by the jury to say, that in view of the many circumstances connected with the trial, that they trust the court will extend to him the kindest considerations and mercy.

circumstances connected with the trial, that they trust the court will extend to him the kindest considerations and metry.

ARRET OF THE FRENCH CONSUL—ORBAT EXCITEMENT—THE CONSULAR PLAG STRUCK.

In execution of the order of, the District Court, at one o'clock yeasterday afternoon, Gen. Richardson, U.S. Marshal for this district, followed by a number of police officers, went to arrest the French consul, under an attachment. When near the house the officers stopped, and General Richardson, with two abortinates, eatered the consulate and asked for the consul of France.

Mr. Pillon was at the time in conversation with Mr. Sante-Marie, French censul at Acapulco, and the cierk who oppined the door not knowing who the visitors were, equested them to wait a moment. After waiting about two minutes, Gen. Richardson, followed by his two under officers, resolutely opened the door of the private room of Mr. Dillon and went in. The Marshal sail: "I believe I have had the honor of being introduced to you before." Mr. Dillon said, "Id do for remember. What do you wish?" 'To take you before the United States District Court." "Show me your authority" ceneral lichardson put his hand on the brench consul's shoulder and said: "Id are though Mason suf Pacific streets, and I will follow you, and be in the court as soon as yourself." Gen. Richardson nanwered. "No, sir; I will take your body to the court, dead or alive."

Mr. Elilon in the prevence of Mr. Batallard, his Secretary and Mr. Derbee, editor of Ecke du Pacifique, said:—Gentlemen—I call you as witnesses that I protest solemnly against this audacious violation of the laws of nations and the treaties which bind Prance and the United States, and I may our marshal responsible, and the government of the Utried States, and all those who have taken part in this unjust act, and this insolt to the flag of France.

The parity then started to the court, followed by the policemen. More than a thousand Frenchmen were collected in great excitement, and their party then promised to do his d

The French, on comise out, were prepared for a rescue, and made one rush, but were restrained by the Consul.

THE FRENCH CONSUL'S POSITION.

The position of Mr. Dillon, if we understand it rightly, is now as follows:—He struck his flag on the 25th for what he alleged to be insults to France. Those alleged insults were:—No. 1. Command in a subpensa to appear as a witness; No. 2. Command to bring a paper forming portion of his official archives; No. 3. Violation of his donicil by the Marshul, going in to arrest him under the attachment without any express or implied permission to enter; No. 4. The arrest under the attachment. All of which he declares to be insults to his nation, because direct violations of the treaty. He declares it is not for him to decide what satisfaction is proper, the insult having been rendered to his government which, according to all ciplomatic rule, must settle the affair. The striking of the flag was the declaration that an insult had been given which could not be passed without notice, and that he cannot hoist his flag until, in the opinion of his government, circumstances admit of his doing so. Striking the flag is not a resignation of the office, but a suspension of its duties. Mr. Dillon, as Consul of Sardinia, authorized to not for France, attends to the business of the French, acting under his commission from Sardinia, and using the seal of the Sardinian consulate. Whether the positions of Mr. Dillon be well taken according to the diplomatic code, we cannot say, but if any satisaction be due for an oftence given without any intent to offend, we doubt not the government will give it, since Judge Hoffman has decided the arrest to lave been an improper one.

The Consul of France has written to the Federal and

has decided the arrest to have been an improper one.

THE CONSULATE OF FRANCE.

The Consul of France has written to the Federal and State authorities to inform them that, until otherwise instructed by the government of France, he will attend to the interests of the French population in his present capacity of Consul per interim, of the King of Sardinia:—

That is to say, Mr. Hillon having struck his flag under what he considers a violation of the treaty, refuses to act as Consul of France under his commission from France but as he could transfer his powers to the Consul of some power, he does transfer them to himself as Consul of the Kingdom of Sardinia, which office he is invested with.

MPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—LETTERS EXCHANGED invested with.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—LETTERS EXCHANGED

sul of another power, he does transfer them to himself as Consul of the Kingdom of Sardinia, which office he is invested with.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE CONSUL OF PRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALS IN THIS CITY.

In accordance with our request, Mr. Dillion will, with the consent of the parties interested, furnish for publication copies of all the correspondence which has passed between himself and the federal officials in this city since the arrival of Gen. Wool. The following letters will be succeeded by a number of others —

EDITOR ALTA CALFORNIA:—In presence of the systematic attempts of certain organs of this city to disseminate doubts and suspicions concerning the loyalty and straight forwardness of my intentions in the matter of the proceedings instituted against the Mexican Consul. I doem it a duty towards my American friends in this community, whose exteen possesses an atmost equal value in my eyes with that of the government I represent and of my fellow countrymen, to put the public in possession, through your columns, of full and complete data connected with my official conduct throughout this afair, and my relations with the federal authorities.

There shall be neither concealment nor dequise; every document, including those requested by the honorable District Court of the United States, and which, moved by a sense of imperious duty, I was unable to supply, shall be successively published. It will remain with the inhabitants of this city and with the federal government to say how for the said authorities have fulfilled that duty prescribed to them, namely to extend to the representatives and agents of foreign countries, particularly to those of France, the oldest and most fainful lay of their country, that courtesy which is shown them even by sent barbarous communities.

I have therefore to request that you will insert the accompanying communications of Mr. Collector Hammond, together with my reply, both being first in order of date. They will be speedily followed by

of your communication of the 24th inst. in which you say that you purpose publishing a detailed account of your relations with the federal officers of this State since my arrival. At the same time you desire to be inferned, at my earliest convenience, if I have any objection to your including thrests the correspondence exchanged between us during the aforementioned period. In reply I have only to remark that have no objections to the publication of any correspondence which may have taken place between you and myself.

With assurances of my high consideration, I am JOHN E. WOOL, Maj Gen. U. S. A.

COLLECTOR HARMOND TO CONSULDING.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March I, 1854.

SIR—I have observed that you are reported as an invited and present guest at a recent climer, given to Gen. Wood and Gov. Foote, at the Cafe du Commerce. My own intercourse with you, personal and official: my estimate of you are gentleman of high character, cultivated intelligence and refined tastes; the respect you can but feel for the government you represent, and that I know to be due from you to the government to which you are accredited; all these elements of opinion lead me to believe that you would not, knowingly, design to participate in a political demonstration against the President of the United States.

I trust I shall not be mistaken in the opinion that you, as others, have been unwittingly, and to the perpetrators of the trick disgracefully, entrapped to a pretended entertainment to two distinguished citizens of our ind.

Il epublic notification to the world that you were a

pretended entertainment to two distinguished citizens of our had.

The public notification to the world that you were a participator in this pretended entertainment, makes it tager hat I should seek, in order, at least, that our intercourse for the future may be shaped by the tenor of year reply, a public assertion of the position which you choose to county.

By own conviction of what that position must be, its entert and opposition to that which you are made to let incuce me to intrude my private hopes and views in a commincation, which might more properly have be along the receival.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
Signed, RICHTOP, HAMMOND, Collector.

M. P. Lillon, Consult de France, San Francisco.

CONSULTIMENT TO COLLECTER HAMMOND.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st March. 1854.

Sin:—In reply to your communication of this day's date, I have the honor to inform you that having been invited to attend a dinner, got up for the express purpose of welcoming the arrival of two distinguished American citizens, I deemed it a duty of courtesy to attend.

invited to attend a dinner, got up for the express purpose of welcoming the arrival of two distinguished American citizens, I deemed it a duty of courtesy to attend.

Having retired at an early stage of the evening's proceedings, I am unable to say whet her they were or were not as represented; nor do I deem it necessary, after four years re-idence in California, during which it has been my study to live on terms of friendly insercourse with all parties and party leaders, to state that I could have nothing in common with virulent display, no matter from what quarter they might come or against whom they might be directed.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. Le Consul de France.

Signed,

To the Hon. Richard P. Hammond, Collector.

We present a continuation of the correspondence of the Franch Consul. It will be remembered that the Challenge was stopped on the 23d March. The third letter was accompanied by Mr. Dano's letter, (enclosure No. 1,) of date January 11, which we published some time since, and the Mexican Consul's letter of March 5, (enclosure No. 2,) which we published esterday. This third letter containing as it did a copy of the Mexican Consul's letter, is not successful to the sillegal or improper. The fourth letter, sent by the Challenge, speaks in a singular style of the expectition to be sillegal or improper. The fourth letter, sent by the Challenge, speaks in a singular style of the expectition is as accolosists. This mixing of the phrase-celevists, emigrants and soldiers, may perhaps be explained by a decree issued by Manuel Blance, of Sonora, in 1852, inviting colonists, and specifying terms under which they should, under certain emergencies, enter the any. A copy of this decree is in this city, and we will present it to morrow if possible. However, not having sammed the decree, we cannot speak positively of its character. Perhaps if Mr. Dillon obtains the consent of Senor Del Valle. he will publish the letters, only one or two in all, received from the latter goalema

letter is a correct translation of a document which we read in the Consul's copying press letter book.

FROM CONSUL DILLON TO GRE. WOOL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18, 1854.

Sin—When you did me the bonor to call on me, a few cays ago, you stated that you were resolved to put down all fillusstering attempts that might be organized within this State sgainst Mexico. You added that as far as that supposed to be in process of formation under Count de Racussel Faultan was concerned, you would stop it at once by arresting its leader.

Itematical to you, in reply, that you might rely on any co-operation I could afferd, and that I had the most positive orders both from the government at Parls and the I equation of France at Washington, to notify to all French subject steeding within this State that their embarking in any fillustering scheme, either with Count de Racusset, or with any others, would be viewed by them with the utmost displeasure as an act of open and barefaced piracy.

I further remarked that Count de Racusset, with whom I had conversed on that singlect, had informed me that in consequence of the official announcement made by me of the above fact in the columns of the Ecke due Parliques, (see the number here annexed.) he had made up his mind to abandon his plans, at least for the present, and would leave in the course of a dew days for Santa Barbara.

Since the above conversation took place, I have had the honor of an interview with you, at the Oriental Hotel, in the course of which you histed that you had data of a nature to show that Count de Racusset contemplated carrying out his wild and wicked scheme forth with, and that you were not without a miggiving that I was personally in league with him to facilitate that design.

at and oppose.

I have the honor to remain, with distinguished con
LE CONSUL DE FRANCE.

the instructions of my government require me to combet and oppose.

I have the honor to remain, with distinguished consideration,

LE CONSUL DE FRANCE.

GENERAL WOOL TO CONSUL DILLON.

HEAD QUARKERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC. S. AN FRANCESO.

Six—I have received your communication with enclosure, of the 18th inst., referring to conversations had with you relating to Count Raousset Boulbon, and the expeditions now fitting out in this port, for Guaymas, under the sanction of the disciscan Consul, and, as he says, by authority derived from his government.

No other part of your communication appears to call for a reply, save that in which you say I "were not without a misgiving" that you were in league with Count a misgiving" that you were in league with Count when I remarked that you, as well as the Mexican Consul, were adding in an expedition, which, from information I had received, I could ccarcely doubt was intended for slibustering purposes notwithstanding it would go under the sign-manual of the Mexican government. Whilst you disclaimed emphatically against all fillustering of every description, which, from information I had received, I could ccarcely doubt was intended for slibustering purposes notwithstanding it would go under the sign-manual of the Mexican government. Whilst you disclaimed emphatically against all fillustering of every description, whether projected by Count Boulbon or others, you admitted that you had, at the request of the Mexican Consul, signed many passports for Trenchmen, who were to make part of the expedition to Guaymas, and that you had been an associate of Count Boulbon, and that he did not go to Santa Barbara as he had premised you, but remained in this city, and that you had seen the Count, and that, as reported to make part of the expedition, which I myself considered, from the information received, fraught with Bilbarbering intentions. The inference and impressions naturally derived from the laton received, fraught with Bilbarbering intentions. The inference and impressions

disclaimer of all co-operation, and which has removed the doubt I entertained and frankly made known to you.

Accept, Consul, the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, (Signed.)

JOHN WOOL, Major-General, TROM CONSULBILION TO GEN. WOOL.

SEN FRANCESCO, March 20, 1854.

MONDINUE IE GENERAL :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply, of this day's date, to my communication of the 10th inst, and hasten to assure you that you will always find me disposed to reciprocate that spirit of frankness and candor which, as you very properly remark, should characterise the latercourse of the governmental agents of two such Powers as France and the United States, and of which your pre-cited letter is a gratifying instance.

It may contribute not a sittle to this result to set you right in regard to the motives and object of the French emigrants now about to leave for Gusymas, on board the English ship Challenge; and it is with this view I submit to you the following particulars:—

The Maxican government having ascertained that Count de Raousset Boulbon was organising within this State a band of adventurers, with the view of co-operating with certain parties in the interior of Mexico, who meditated revolting against Santa Anna, addressed a formal note of complaint to the French legation at Maxican and the counterers, with the view of co-operating with certain parties in the interior of Mexico, who meditated revolting against Santa Anna, addressed a formal note of complaint to the French legation at Maxicansulations.

ico. M. de Dano, acting Minister of France in that capital, forwarded me this communication (see exclosure No. 1), with an urgest request that would appear no other No. 12, with an urgest request that I would appear no other State, from embarkish of the state of the course referred to. I decembed it my day to give publicity to Mr. Hand's despatch in the Ethody Pacifyor; it forms the enclosure of which you acknowledge the receipt in your letter of this day, and which is the eady communication I have re civer from the Legation of France, at Mexico, on the subject.

In order to carry out more electually the intentions of Mr. de Iano, I instructed my secrecary to refuse to deliver passports for the Mexican Instructor, no matter how respectable the parties who might demand them; it was constructed the parties who might demand them; it was constructed him to offer to all of the third them; it was constructed him to offer to all of the parties of the parties and instructed him to offer to all of the passports to all such, that I consected to depart from this rule. Even then I had no safve to give them as to whether they had better go or stay; that I had received no instructions on the subject either from I had so give the passports, that I had no safve to give them as to whater they had better go or stay; that I had received no instructions on the subject either from I had so give the passports, that I had no safve to give them as to whater they had better go or stay; that I had received no instructions on the subject either from I had so give the passports, that I had no safve to give the mass to have the passed to effect from your mind a groundless impression of midstudies to effect from your mind a groundless impression of midstudies to effect from your mind a groundless impression of midstudies to effect from your mind a groundless impression of midstudies to effect from your mind a groundless impression of midstudies to the foreity you mind the passed to the incursor of the passed to midstudies to the from the pa

Receive, &c.. The Consul of France.

(Signed)

PRON MANUEL DEE DE BORNEA TO ALTHONSE DATO.

TO MR. ALHEOSE DANO, CLERCE D'ANFARILES OF HIS MAJESTY

THE EMPEROR OF THE FERNCH.—

NATIONAL PALACE, MENICO, January 17, 1854.

The undersigned, Minister of Interior Relations, has received the order of his Highness the President General to make known to the Charge d'Affaires of France, that, according to original documents which the supreme government has in its possession, and of the authenticity of which a doubt has not permitted it appears that the count do knowned. Benden is conspiring anew against the peace of the remathle and the integrity of listeritory. Scarcely had be arrived at San Francisco of California, when he set about organizing a wast plan, the chiect of which is to invade the department of Sonora and Sinsloa, cultating in this enterprise many Frenchmen and adventurers from other countries.

There is one circumstance to which the undersigned calls the attention of the Charge d'Affaires of Francelt is, that Count de Raousset, distaining the welcome and honorable reception which he received in this capital when he came here, was plotting, during the month of October, these criminal projects against a nation friendly to France, and entertaining the best relations

It is, that Count de Raousset, disdaining the welcome and honorable reception which he received in this capital when he came here, was plotting, during the month of October, these criminal projects against a nation friendly to France, and entertaining the best relations with her. Ins ead, therefore, of devoting his sejourn in liexico to the noble object which the government of the undersigned was proposing to attain in his favor, the Count availed binnell of it to labor with all his power in the enterprise in question. It is useless to repeat here have criminal it is, and to enlarge upon its results, and the consequence its execution would bring about. His Supreme flighness the President desires that Mr. Dano, knowing the conduct of Mona de Raousset, should take such measures as he will deem necessary to arrest him in his guilty pursuit, and the Frenchmen who are to follow him. The influence of the consuls of France in Upper California could be very efficacious if. following the instructions they should receive from Mr. Dano, they would exert themselves to attain this end, which moreover would contribute to the preservation of the good harmony between Mexico and France.

As, in order to preserve good relations and to render them closer, the government of his French Majesty is disposed, as also that of the republic, to do everything in its power according to circumstances, his Supreme Highness the President of the republic is persuaded that his Majesty the Emperor, when he shall learn the criminal projects of Count de Raousset, will immediately order the most energetic measurer to stop or Daffle them, if they have been put in execution. Foreseeing this, Mr. Inno would, then, probably only be conforming to the intentions of his Majesty, if he would, henceforth, notify the commander so f French ships of war, which found themselves in the Pacific, to exercise all their vigilance over embarcationswhich maystransport towards the shores of the republic the invaders in question, to arrest them, to visit them and employ

without my kind of distinction, will be treated and punished as pincies. The undersigned profits of this occasion, etc. Signed, MANUEL DIEZ DE PONILLA.

Arrival of Col. Fremant.

SAFETY OF THE PARTY—REPORT OF DEATHS AND SUFFERING NOT TRUE.

Col. Frement strived in San Francisco by the Stockton boat on the 16th of April, having left his whole party in goed health, on Saturday, encamped beyond Stockton. Col. Fremont is in excellent health and is very hearty. The reports brought by Col. Babbitt of the loss of a number of his party, and the intense suffering of all were much exaggerated. Col. Fremont's party was composed originally of eight Americans and twenty Delaware Indians, and but one man, an American was lost. He lagged behind and finally became discouraged, and sat down in the szow, where he was found by a party sent back after him. He was brought into camp, but all effects to restore him were in rain, and he died. His whole party are in good health.

Col. Fremont crossed the Sierra Nevada near the head of the Merced river, and reports that there is but little snow there. The resilroad route which he examined he considers be favorable. His explanations and notes are very important, he having passed over a good deal of ground over which no white man had previously trodden. We hope to be able to present, in a few days, a more complete account of his trip.

The Alia Catifornia says:—During the last thirty-five years Colonel Benton has tolled indefatigably for the interests of the West. The eponing of a wagon road from independence to Santa Fe, long treated with ridicale by henorable Senators, was for many years his favorite project. Since his success in the attainment of that the Pacific Raikrod, by a central route, has become his favorite scheme, and he has succeeded in bringing, directly and indirectly, a vast amount of valuable information on the topography and resources of the interior of the country before the public. Much of this information his adventurous trip across the continent in mid winter. The pu

on the lat of November started Youn the frontier with his party of eight americans and was belaware baisen, all of them experienced messagianway, and men who have a contract up the Kensas and across to the Arkansas was made over a beautiful country. On the 20th November the party arrived at Bent's Fort, short they are the last white was made over a beautiful country. On the Sth November the party arrived at Bent's Fort, short they are the last white was until they arrived at the Security of the Walfys is very rich. On the 5th ten party entered the soundists, treased the fort and the sand till Haw formed waiters of the Rio Genets at the Sand His Brown with pine. The sell is of a sandy cast, and is the sand till Haw formed waters of the Rio Genets at the Sand His Brown with the sand waters of the Rio Genets at the Sand His Brown of Cochetope Pass, cossed to the waters of the Partic. The Cochetope Pass, cossed to the waters of the Partic. The Cochetope Pass, in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, was crossed on the Halt Brocessber, and had then but four inches of sand they have the had stream which they followed down towar the Spanish trail, and then we not off down earl to the Mountains, was crossed in the Halt Brocessber, and had then but four lice had been the sand t

PROFOSED DINNER TO COL. FREMONT.
COL J. C. FERMANT.—Dear Sir.—The Floneer Society, being desirous of testifying their high regard and esteem for you as one of the first ploneers who opened the read to this flourishing State, beg leave to offer you a dinner, to be given at such time as my sult your cenvenience. Hoping that this may receive your favorable consideration, we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants.
J. R. Sayser,
D. S. Turner,
Selim Franklin,
Wm. Van Voorbies,
S. Brannan,
J. C. Low,
Committee of Invitation.
S. A Francisco, April 29, 1854.

San Francisco, April 39, 1864.
Gentimes—I have this moment received your invitation on behalf of the Ploneer Society, to dine with them at such time as will suit my convenience. I find difficulty to expressing my gratification at this mark of kindness towards me. It is a delightful te mination of a long and difficult journey to be thus welcomed by old friends, who, having themselves encountered them, know the difficulties and hardships incident to the undertaking.
A feast with them would, under the circumstances of the occasion, be peculiarly gratifying to me; but I must content myself for the present with the satisfaction of receiving, in your invitation, renewed proof of their favorable considerations of my public efforts to explore the country, and make known a region which has so suddenly and unexpectly assumed a controlling influence in the affairs of men. This cherished object of my labors for so many years takes me to the East by the steamer of to-morrow. In order that I may, at the earliest moment, lay before the public the results of my recent successful efforts to complete my previous surveys, and I regret, therefore, that it is out of my power to accept your generous hospitality. I am, gentlemen, truly vours.
J. C. FEEMONT.

Measrs. Snyder, Lemon, Torner, Franklin, Voorhies, Rrannan and Lowe, Cementities.

Rrannan and Lowe, Committee.

Acceptable of San Francisco.

(From the San Francisco Heral.)

From the first of January to the 27th of the present menth (April), the total number of American vessels entering consulvies, appears from the Prices Gurrent and Suppring List. to have been 108, with an aggregate tenings of 85-621. Of this number nine were steamers, tenings of 85-621. Of this number nine were steamers, tenings of 86-63. Of this number nine were steamers, tenings of 86-63. Of this number nine were steamers, tenings 4-63-5. It brigs, tonings 2-043; 9 schooners, tenings 1,557.

ternage 4.63; 11 brigs, tennage 2.043; 9 schooners, tennage 1.557.

Furing the same time but one foreign vessel, with a tennage of 508, entered constwise. Within the same period, 54 American vessels with a tennage of 37,519, antered from foreign ports. Of these, 21 were steamers, 5 ships, 11 barks, 3 brigs and 8 schooners. The number of foreign vessels entering from foreign ports was 74, with an agregate tennage of 32,414. Of these 24 were ships, 31 barks, 12 brigs and 7 schooners. brigs and 7 schooners. RECAPITULATION. No.
American vessels entering coastwise . . . 108

Total from Jan. 1 to April 27, 1854..... 257 The following table shows from what countries the vessels which entered came :-Eastern dom. ports from Jan. 1 to April 27.
Pacifie domestic ports.
Ports in Great Britain.
Ports in France.
Holland.
Hanse Towns.
Genca.
Vancouver's Island.
Russian Possessions, N. W. coast—Sitka.
Valparsiso.
Other Chilean ports.
Peruvian ports.

CLEARANCES.

CLEARANCES.

AMERICAN VESSEIF CLAARING COASTWIRE.—From January
1st to April 27, total number 181—tounage 49,239; of
which 43 were steamers, 8 ships, 16 barks, 19 brigs, and
95 schoopers.

VESSEIR CLEARING ON WHALING VOYAGES.—Total number
2—toutege 457.

Total from January 1 to April 27, 1854. 237 153,762

AMERICAN VESSERS CHEARING FOR FORMER PORTS. - Total number 123-appregate formage 103,314; of which 19 were steamers, 70 ships, 20 barss, 4 brigs, and 15 school ners.

ners.
Figure Versus Clearing sen Former Pours. — Total
number 93—toonings 36,146; of which 2 were atoma's.
20 ships, 57 barks, 17 brigs, and 3 schoorers.

HECAPITULATION.
American vessels clearing constwise. 181
Vessels clearing on whaling voyages. 2
Vessels clearing for foreign ports. 123
Fereign vessels clearing for foreign ports. 32
Fereign vessels clearing for foreign ports. 33,146 103,374 39,146

Total from Jan. 1 to April 27, 1854 ... 399 DESTINATION.

The fellowing table shows for what countries them

Central American ports—San Jean

Velparaise.

Other Chillan ports

Peruvian ports

Mexican ports—Mazztlan

San Blas

Gher ports

San Blas

Ghaymas

Other Pacific Islands

Marila

Singapore

Calcutta

Rio Janeire

Chinese ports

Javava

I ridish Australia

J orts in the Pacific

Arctic Sea.

Total frora Jan. 1 to April 27, 1854.

38

Total, from Jan. 1 to April 27, 1864.... 399 192,256

Total, from Jan. 1 to April 27, 1864.... 309 192,258
INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.
[From the San Francisco Herald.]
During the first four months of the present year, ending April 30, the total number of pessengers that reached San Francisco by sea was 18,008, of whom 10,141 were males. 2,991 females, and 476 children. During the same time the number departing was 6,969, of whom 6,560 were mules, 295 females, and 114 children. This shows an excess of arrivals, and therefore an a-dition to our population of 11,639 during the first third of the year. During the present month (April) the arrivals have been more numerous than for many months past, the excess over departures being 4,614.

The following table shows from what country those arriving came, and to what those departing went:—
Passencers by Sca Arriving at San Francisco, from Jan.

| Description | | April 27. | Apri

Loss of the Bark Walter Claxton and Loss of

Loss of the Bark Walter Claxton and Loss of Prom the Alta California, April 24.1

The bark Walter Claxton, Capt. Joseph W. Folger, started from Mendecine on the 21st April, with a load of lumber for this port, and when about ten miles out it was discovered that she was partially filled with water. A heavy see struck her about this time and three her on her beam ends, and she soon after turned completely bettem up. She had on board sixteen persons, including the offigers and crew, who succeeded in getting out and getting safely into a boat, which, as the sea was running very heavily, was upet almost immediately, and the mate, Samuel Perry, from Nantucket, Mass, was drowned. A raft was gathered together of the floating lumber with which the bark was freighted, and a number of the passengers and crew got on it.

Capt. Turner, of the schooner Taranto, having witnessed the accident, got underway as quickly as possible, and went to the assistance of the shipwrecked persona; but as the sea was rolling very heavily and the wind blowing severely from the northwest, and Capt. Turner having no ballast, he could not approach very near to the shore. They passed the body of Mr. James Stuart, late of the firm of Stuart & Gardiner, ship chandlers, of this city, which was floating in the water. Three men were pleked up and brought to the city in the Taranto. These were Henry Coone, passenger, John Moore passenger, and Nicholas Holsen, seaman. Among those downed was Mr. Stratton, a Scotchman, an engineer at Steart's milk, and a Mr. Cox.

Capt. Turner reports that Charles Bessenett, the second mate, and two or three others, were seen on a raft near the breakers, and were probably all drowned. Capt. Folger, Capt. Frederick Myrick, and ap passenger, name not known, were seen in the boat which was partly filled with water, paddling with a piece of board toward the mouth of the Albiton river. Capt. Turner thinks there was some chance of their safety, but the probability is that at least thirteen have been drowned.

The Walter Claxton

The San Francisco Herald, of the 11th inst., says:—We